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1: [Br Med J \(Clin Res Ed\). 1983 Nov 19;287\(6404\):1499-502.](#)

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## Role of cold and emotional stress in Raynaud's disease and scleroderma.

**Freedman RR, Ianni P.**

Research on the aetiology of Raynaud's disease and phenomenon has been hindered by the difficulty of provoking attacks in the laboratory. A study was therefore conducted in which digital and ambient temperatures, electrocardiograms, and stress ratings were obtained during ambulatory monitoring in patients with idiopathic Raynaud's disease, Raynaud's phenomenon secondary to scleroderma, and in normal subjects. In Raynaud's disease about one third of the vasospastic attacks were associated with tachycardia and increased stress ratings without declines in ambient temperature. In contrast, cold alone was enough to provoke most attacks of Raynaud's phenomenon in scleroderma. Chronically increased stress ratings in patients with scleroderma and increased muscle tension in anticipation of a cold stimulus suggest that these patients have different patterns of stress responses from those with Raynaud's disease.

PMID: 6416474 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

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### What is Raynaud's phenomenon?

Raynaud's phenomenon, sometimes called Raynaud's syndrome, is a disorder of blood circulation in the fingers. This condition aggravates exposure. Exposure to cold abnormally reduces blood circulation in the fingers to become pale, waxy-white or purple. The disorder is sometimes called "white finger", "wax finger" or "dead finger."

Raynaud's phenomenon has many different causes including work exposures. It is most commonly associated with hand-arm vibration but it is also involved in other occupational diseases. It is important to know the signs and symptoms of Raynaud's phenomenon and the workplace factors that can cause it. Awareness can help prevent the disorder from occurring to a serious stage. If not detected in the early stages, the disorder can permanently impair blood circulation in the fingers.

Although Raynaud's phenomenon is not life threatening, severe cases can cause disability and may force workers to leave their jobs. Although rare, it can lead to breakdown of the skin and gangrene. Less severely affected workers sometimes have to change their social activities and work habits because of the attacks of white finger.

Why Raynaud's phenomenon occurs is not well understood. Usually the body conserves heat by reducing blood circulation to the extremities, particularly the hands and feet. This response uses a complex system of nerves to control blood flow through the smallest blood vessels in the skin. In Raynaud's phenomenon, this control system becomes too sensitive and greatly reduces blood flow in the fingers. Damage to either the peripheral nerves that control blood flow may cause Raynaud's phenomenon.

### What are the signs and symptoms of Raynaud's phenomenon?

Attacks of poor blood circulation in the fingers are the most noticeable symptom of Raynaud's phenomenon. These attacks occur when the hands and feet get cold either at work or at home. Household or leisure activities in cold exposure include washing a car, holding a cold steering wheel or the cold handlebars of a bicycle. Attacks of white finger can also occur when a person is outdoors watching sports, or while gardening, fishing or in cold weather.

Typical attacks occur with:

- tingling and slight loss of feeling or numbness in the fingers
- blanching or whitening of the fingers, usually without affecting the skin color
- pain, sometimes with redness, which accompanies the return of circulation generally after 30 minutes to two hours.

Occupationally induced Raynaud's phenomenon gradually gets worse as you remain exposed to the condition that cause the problem. As the condition gets worse, the attacks become stronger and more frequent. So it is important to recognize the signs and symptoms in the early stages.

The Taylor-Pelmeair scale system, updated at the 1986 Stockholm Conference, classifies vibration-induced Raynaud's phenomenon into four stages:

Taylor-Pelmeair Scale System		
Stage	Grade	Description
0	--	No attacks
1	Mild	Occasional attacks affecting the tips of one or more fingers
2	Moderate	Occasional attacks affecting the tips and middle sections (rarely the base of the fingers) on one or more fingers
3	Severe	Frequent attacks affecting the entire length of most fingers
4	Very Severe	As in stage 3, with damaged skin and possible gangrene of the finger tips

### What causes Raynaud's phenomenon?

Some people have Raynaud's phenomenon for reasons that cannot be determined. This is called "primary Raynaud's phenomenon," "Raynaud's disease" or "constitutional white finger." It usually affects both hands and attacks of white finger occur in response to stress as well as cold.

People can also get Raynaud's phenomenon because of certain diseases or injuries. This form is known as "secondary Raynaud's phenomenon." In the workplace, several hazards can cause Raynaud's phenomenon.

Exposure to vibration from power tools is by far the greatest cause of Raynaud's phenomenon. Exposure to vibration from power tools such as chain saws, jackhammers and pneumatic rock chippers can cause "hand-arm vibration syndrome." This disorder is also known as "vibration-induced white finger", "hand-arm vibration syndrome" or "Raynaud's phenomenon of occupational origin." Raynaud's phenomenon, however, is only one aspect of the hand-arm vibration syndrome. The vibration from power tools damages nerves, muscles, bones and joints of the hand and arm.

In early years, before the cancer-causing effects of vinyl chloride were known, workers exposed to high levels of this chemical experienced Raynaud's phenomenon. It also caused breakdown of the bones of the fingers and other health problems. Raynaud's phenomenon from vinyl chloride is not a cancer risk.

occurrence in Canada since exposure to this chemical is controlled than in the past.

Frostbite injury with damage to the blood vessels can also cause phenomenon. A single study reports that fish plant workers developed Raynaud's phenomenon after continually chilling and rewarming their hands several times a day over a period of years.

A few studies have suggested that gripping a hand tool too tightly can trigger Raynaud's phenomenon. Other isolated studies have identified Raynaud's phenomenon in workers who injured their hands by using them for pushing or twisting heavy objects. In these cases, Raynaud's phenomenon was part of a disorder called hypothenar hammer syndrome.

### **How long does it take for Raynaud's phenomenon to develop?**

The time between first contact with the hazardous condition and the onset of Raynaud's phenomenon is known as the latent period. This varies according to the type of hazard, the amount of exposure and the individual. Some people are more susceptible than others.

The latent period for vibration exposure can be as short as one year. As a general rule, severe exposure reduces the latent period. If the latent period for a group of workers is short, the disorder tends to appear more frequently in individuals with a short latent period. Raynaud's phenomenon tends to progress to advanced stages faster.

### **What workers are at risk of Raynaud's phenomenon?**

Raynaud's phenomenon is primarily a concern for workers who handle tools or equipment such as pneumatic drills, jackhammers, chipping tools, riveting tools, impact wrenches, pavement-breakers, gasoline-powered saws, electric tools and grinding wheels, especially in pedestal grinders. Raynaud's phenomenon from other causes are relatively rare.

### **How common is Raynaud's phenomenon?**

Studies show that Raynaud's phenomenon commonly occurs in workers in certain occupations that involve exposure to vibration. For example, of 146 tree fellers examined in British Columbia had Raynaud's phenomenon. About 75 percent of workers with over 20 years of experience were affected.

Another study showed that 45 percent of 58 rock drillers had attacks of Raynaud's phenomenon. About 25 percent of workers with less than five years of experience were affected. About 75 percent of those with over 16 years experience were affected.

**What tests are available for Raynaud's phenomenon?**

Several laboratory tests can help determine if a person has Rayn phenomenon. Some of these tests measure skin sensitivity or blc fingers, especially under cooling conditions. As yet, however, nor is universally accepted for detecting Raynaud's phenomenon. To~~g~~ careful analysis of an individual's work history and medical histor useful in judging if a person has Raynaud's phenomenon.

**What treatment is available for Raynaud's phenomenon?**

Workers with mild cases of vibration-induced Raynaud's phenom recover if the hazard that causes it is avoided. For severe cases, drugs may reduce the attacks of white finger. The most effective however, is to avoid further exposure to vibration. Extra clothing body temperature as well as gloves to keep the hands warm are

If detected in the early stages, vibration-induced Raynaud's pher not worsen as long as there is no further exposure to vibration. E actually improve, but advanced cases seldom do. Surgery often r Raynaud's phenomenon caused by hypothenar hammer syndrom

**How do you live with Raynaud's phenomenon?**

Precautions can be taken to reduce the number and intensity of a finger. These precautions include the following:

- Protect the body from cold temperatures.
- Avoid immersing unprotected hands in cold water.
- Protect the hand from injury.
- Avoid tobacco since nicotine sometimes causes poor blood to the fingers.
- Dress completely for cold weather by wearing gloves, over scarf.

**How can Raynaud's phenomenon be prevented?**

Joint occupational health and safety committees should be aware hazards that cause Raynaud's phenomenon, and the precautions vibration and cold exposure.

**General Precautions**

- Protect the hands from damage and extreme temperatures

- If tingling, numbness or signs of white finger develop, see a physician.

### **Precautions with Vibrating Tools**

Although significant advances have been made in reducing tool vibration, preventative measures to reduce this hazard are still necessary. Newer tools, anti-vibration gloves, and anti-vibration shields are recent developments that may also help reduce exposure to vibration.

In general, grinding, machining, and vibrating processes should be automated as possible. Workers should use vibrating tools only when necessary.

There are several ways to reduce the amount of vibration that passes from the tool to the hands.

- Use only well-maintained and properly operating tools.
- Hold vibrating tools as lightly as possible, consistent with safe practices. Let the tool do the work.
- Rest vibrating tools on a support or work piece as much as possible.
- Use proper job design with scheduled breaks to reduce exposure to vibration.

It is important for workers to recognize if early symptoms of Raynaud's phenomenon have occurred, and then get appropriate advice to reduce exposure to vibration.

### **Are there any standards or laws regarding vibration exposure?**

Currently there are no official standards for vibration exposure in Canada. However, many provinces accept vibration-related disorders as compensable and work-related.

Various agencies have proposed guidelines including the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) which has published recommendations for prevention of hand-arm (segmental) vibration.

**Document last updated on June 10, 1998**

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L10: Entry 15 of 18

File: JPAB

Apr 9, 1992

PUB-NO: JP404108710A  
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 04108710 A  
TITLE: MAGNETIC COSMETIC

PUBN-DATE: April 9, 1992

## INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	COUNTRY
SHIGA, YOKO	

## ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME	COUNTRY
SHIGA YOKO	

APPL-NO: JP02222566

APPL-DATE: August 27, 1990

INT-CL (IPC): A61K 7/00; A61K 7/02

## ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To obtain a magnetic cosmetic capable of securing the promotion of blood flow important for the health of skin with harmless magnetic force without using chemical substances causing inflammation, etc., by dispersing a ferromagnetic material in demagnetized state in a cosmetic and magnetizing the material after applying the cosmetic to the skin.

CONSTITUTION: Fine particles of a demagnetized ferromagnetic material such as magnetite or manganese zinc ferrite are dispersed in a medium solidifying after use (preferably a dispersion medium selected from a film-forming polymeric viscous substance and a gel-forming montmorillonite or an oil and fat, etc.) and the dispersion is used as a magnetic cosmetic capable of forming a cosmetic film of a magnetized magnetic material having blood flow promoting effect by magnetizing the fine particles after dispersed or compounded in the medium in fixed state. The agglutination of the particles by the magnetism during the preparation of the cosmetic can be prevented by this process.

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L16: Entry 1 of 2

File: JPAB

Jun 17, 1997

PUB-NO: JP409157128A  
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 09157128 A  
TITLE: COSMETIC MATERIAL

PUBN-DATE: June 17, 1997

## INVENTOR- INFORMATION:

NAME	COUNTRY
OKABE, KEIICHIRO	
KONDO, SHOICHIRO	
KANEKO, AYA	

## ASSIGNEE- INFORMATION:

NAME	COUNTRY
ADVANCE CO LTD	

APPL-NO: JP07339898  
APPL-DATE: December 5, 1995

INT-CL (IPC): A61 K 7/00; A61 K 7/48

## ABSTRACT:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain a cosmetic material useful for skin preparation and aging prevention by intending to maintain and promote healthy normal flora on the skin by including at least one or more materials selected from among specific metal ions, metal salts and metal materials.

SOLUTION: This cosmetic material contains a minute amount of one of manganese, zinc or their salts which have actions to promote growth of aerobically most dominant *Staphylococcus epidermidis* in a useful normal flora of the skin and enhance superoxide dismutase (SOD)-like active material excreted from the bacteria cells. The preferable concentration range of manganese ion is 0.1-100mM, especially 0.1-10mM and that of zinc ion is 0.01-5mM, especially 0.1-1mM.

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## PALM INTRANET

## Inventor Name Search Result

Your Search was:

Last Name = BRETON

First Name = LIONEL

Application#	Patent#	Status	Date Filed	Title	Inventor Name
08358562	Not Issued	166	12/14/1994	USE OF A SUBSTANCE P ANTAGONIST IN A COSMETIC COMPOSITION, AND THE COMPOSITION THUS OBTAINED	BRETON, LIONEL
08538119	5869068	150	10/02/1995	COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR TREATING WRINKLES AND/OR FINE LINES OF THE SKIN	BRETON, LIONEL
08574653	5679360	250	12/19/1995	SUBSTANCE P ANTAGONIST FOR THE TREATMENT OF LICHENS, PRURIGO, PRURITUS	BRETON, LIONEL
08574853	5730998	150	12/19/1995	USE OF A SUBSTANCE P ANTAGONIST FOR THE TREATMENT OF PRURITUS, OCULAR AND/OR PALPEBRAL PAIN AND OCULAR OR PALPEBRAL DYSAESTHESIA	BRETON, LIONEL
08574856	5744156	150	12/19/1995	USE OF A SUBSTANCE P ANTAGONIST FOR THE TREATMENT OF SKIN REDDENING OF NEUROGENIC ORIGIN	BRETON, LIONEL
08575089	5714155	250	12/19/1995	ETHYLENEDIAMINE DERIVATIVE IN A COSMETIC OR DERMATOLOGICAL COMPOSITION, AND COMPOSITION CONTAINING IN PARTICULAR A PRODUCT HAVING AN IRRITANT SIDE EFFECT	BRETON, LIONEL
08575682	5824650	150	12/19/1995	TOPICAL COMPOSITION CONTAINING A SUBSTANCE P ANTAGONIST	BRETON, LIONEL
08580291	5658581	150	12/28/1995	HISTAMINE ANATAGONIST, AN INTERLEUKIN-1 ANTAGONIST AND/OR A TNF ALPHA ANTAGONIST IN A COSMETIC, PHARMACEUTICAL OR DERMATOLOGICAL COMPOSITION AND COMPOSITION OBTAINED	BRETON, LIONEL
08592175	5989568	150	01/26/1996	COSMETIC/DERMATOLOGICAL SKIN CARE COMPOSITIONS COMPRISING S-DHEA	BRETON, LIONEL
08592529	6019967	150	01/26/1996	THERAPEUTIC/COSMETIC COMPOSITIONS COMPRISING CGRP ANTAGONISTS FOR TREATING SENSITIVE HUMAN SKIN	BRETON, LIONEL
08611549	6235291	150	03/11/1996	USE OF A SUBSTANCE P ANTAGONISTS IN COSMETIC COMPOSITIONS, FOR TREATMENT OF SENSITIVE SKIN	BRETON, LIONEL

08620805	5935586	150	03/28/1996	THERAPEUTIC/COSMETIC COMPOSITIONS COMPRISING CGRP ANTAGONISTS FOR TREATING DISEASE STATES OF THE SKIN	BRETON, LIONEL
08620806	5932215	150	03/28/1996	THERAPEUTIC/COSMETIC COMPOSITIONS COMPRISING CGRP ANTAGONISTS FOR TREATING SKIN REDNESS/ROACEA/DISCREET ERYTHEMA	BRETON, LIONEL
08623576	6169069	150	03/28/1996	THERAPEUTIC/COSMETIC COMPOSITIONS COMPRISING CGRP ANTAGONISTS FOR TREATING THE EYES OR EYELIDS	BRETON, LIONEL
08630325	6168809	250	04/10/1996	ALKALINE-EARTH METAL SALT FOR THE TREATMENT OF OCULAR OR PALPEBRAL PRURITUS AND DYSESTHESIA	BRETON, LIONEL
08630326	5851556	150	04/10/1996	USE OF A SALT OF AN ALKALINE-EARTH METAL AS TNF-A OR SUBSTANCE P INHIBITOR IN A TOPICAL COMPOSITION AND COMPOSITION OBTAINED	BRETON, LIONEL
08635577	5733558	150	04/22/1996	METHOD FOR TREATMENT OF ACNE AND/OR THE EFFECTS OF AGEING USING HMG-COENZYME A-REDUCTASE INHIBITOR AND COMPOSITIONS FOR PERFORMING THE SAME	BRETON, LIONEL
08688738	5849312	150	07/31/1996	THERAPEUTIC/COSMETIC COMPOSITIONS COMPRISING BRADYKININ ANTAGONISTS FOR TREATING SENSITIVE HUMAN SKIN	BRETON, LIONEL
08709658	6471997	150	09/09/1996	IRIDACEAE EXTRACT AND COMPOSITIONS CONTAINING IT	BRETON, LIONEL
08711109	5795574	150	09/09/1996	USE OF AN EXTRACT FROM A NON-PHOTOSYNTHETIC FILAMENTOUS BACTERIUM AND COMPOSITION CONTAINING IT	BRETON, LIONEL
08716534	5858024	150	09/19/1996	COMPOSITION FOR DYEING KERATIN FIBRES CONTAINING A SUBSTANCE P ANTAGONIST	BRETON, LIONEL
08716535	6106846	150	09/19/1996	USE OF AT LEAST ONE THERMAL SPRING WATER FROM VICHY AS A SUBSTANCE P ANTAGONIST	BRETON, LIONEL
08723760	5780424	150	09/30/1996	PURIFIED RIBOSOMAL FRACTIONS SEPARATED FROM THE NONPHOTOSYNTHETIC FILAMENTOUS BACTERIA BEGGIATOALES	BRETON, LIONEL
08731967	5958432	150	10/23/1996	COSMETIC/PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS COMPRISING BETA-ADRENERGIC AGONISTS/SUBSTANCE P ANTAGONISTS	BRETON, LIONEL
08738794	Not Issued	164	10/28/1996	PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS COMPRISING LANTHANIDE, MANGANESE, TIN, ZINC, YTTRIUM, COBALT, BARIUM AND/OR STRONTIUM SALTS AS	BRETON, LIONEL

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08738811	5900257	150	10/28/1996	COSMETIC/PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS COMPRISING LANTHANIDE, MANGANESE, TIN AND/OR YTTRIUM SALTS AS SUBSTANCE P ANTAGONISTS	BRETON, LIONEL
08738910	5788956	150	10/28/1996	ANTIPERSPIRANT COMPOSITIONS COMPRISING SUBSTANCE P ANTAGONISTS	BRETON, LIONEL
08739480	5803095	150	10/28/1996	PERMANENT WAVE COMPOSITIONS COMPRISING SUBSTANCE P/CGRP ANTAGONISTS	BRETON, LIONEL
08740311	5866168	150	10/28/1996	DERMATOLOGICAL/PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS COMPRISING LANTHANIDE, MANGANESE, TIN, ZINC, YTTRIUM, COBALT, BARIUM AND/OR STRONTIUM SALTS AS SUBSTANCE P ANTAGONISTS	BRETON, LIONEL
08752551	5895649	150	11/20/1996	METHOD FOR TREATING NEUROGENIC RED SKIN BLOTHCES WITH COMPOSITIONS CONTAINING TNF ALPHA ANTAGONISTS	BRETON, LIONEL
08809950	5846552	150	06/09/1997	USE OF 2,4-DIAMINOPYRIMIDINE 3-OXIDE OR A SALT THEREOF FOR TREATING COLLAGEN MATURATION AND STRUCTURING DISORDERS	BRETON, LIONEL
08826424	6224850	150	03/27/1997	ANTIWRINKLE COSMETIC/PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS COMPRISING IRIDACEAE EXTRACTS	BRETON, LIONEL
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08899880	5900242	150	07/24/1997	COSMETIC/DERMATOLOGICAL SKIN CARE COMPOSITIONS COMPRISING S-DHEA	BRETON, LIONEL
08900109	5985293	150	07/25/1997	ANTIOXIDATIVE DERMOCOSMETIC COMPOSITIONS COMPRISING VERY LOW DOSAGES OF MELATONIN/ANALOGS	BRETON, LIONEL
08921524	Not Issued	161	09/02/1997	USE OF A SUBSTANCE P ANTAGONIST IN A PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITION	BRETON, LIONEL

<u>08974230</u>	5902805	150	11/19/1997	METHOD FOR TREATMENT OF ACNE AND/OR THE EFFECTS OF AGEING USING HMG-COENZYME A-REDUCTASE INHIBITOR AND COMPOSITIONS FOR PERFORMING THE SAME	BRETON, LIONEL
<u>08977061</u>	5968532	250	11/24/1997	USE OF AN ETHYLEDIAMIENE DERIVATIVE IN A COSMETIC OR DERMATOLOGICAL COMPOSITION CONTAINING IN PARTICULAR A PRODUCT HAVING AN IRRITANT SIDE EFFECT	BRETON, LIONEL
<u>08981591</u>	6060061	150	03/09/1998	A METHOD FOR PREVENTING OR TREATING DISORDER INVOLVING AN INFLAMMATORY PROCESS	BRETON, LIONEL
<u>08981992</u>	Not Issued	161	02/11/1998	USE OF AT LEAST ONE NO SYNTHASE INHIBITOR FOR TREATING SENSITIVE SKIN	BRETON, LIONEL
<u>09050959</u>	5976559	150	03/31/1998	COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR TREATING WRINKLES AND/OR FINE LINES OF THE SKIN	BRETON, LIONEL
<u>09068237</u>	6048855	150	06/18/1998	TOPICAL COMPOSITION CONTAINING CAPSAZEPINE	BRETON, LIONEL
<u>09072560</u>	6242229	150	05/05/1998	COSMETIC/PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS COMPRISING MICROORGANISM CULTURE MEDIA	BRETON, LIONEL
<u>09087803</u>	6241993	150	06/01/1998	THERAPEUTIC/COSMETIC COMPOSITIONS COMPRISING BRADYKININ ANTAGONISTS FOR TREATING SENSITIVE HUMAN SKIN	BRETON, LIONEL
<u>09094558</u>	5972892	150	06/15/1998	TOPICAL COMPOSITION CONTAINING A SUBSTANCE P ANTAGONIST	BRETON, LIONEL
<u>09142473</u>	6291532	150	12/07/1998	USE OF N-ARYL-2-HYDROXYALKYLAMIDES FOR STIMULATING OR INDUCING HAIR GROWTH AND/OR ARRESTING HAIR LOSS	BRETON, LIONEL
<u>09154891</u>	Not Issued	161	09/17/1998	COMPOSITION FOR DYEING KERATIN FIBRES, CONTAINING A SUBSTANCE P ANTAGONIST	BRETON, LIONEL

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